

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the Constitution, Article X. —

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become equal to the duty imposed for protection, when the importation of the protected articles must again take place; that is to say, that its effects are to enable foreign manufacturers to meet ours in our own country, under the disadvantages of paying high additional duties. How then, with that result, would it be possible for our manufacturers to meet the foreign fabrics of the same description abroad, where there can be no duty to protect them? There can be no answer. The reason is decisive.

I do not wish, in what I have said, to be considered the advocate of low wages. I am in favor of high wages; and agree that the higher the wages the stronger the evidence of prosperity; provided (and that is the important point) they are so naturally, by the effectiveness of industry, and not in consequence of an inflated currency, or an artificial regulation. When I say the effectiveness of industry, I mean to comprehend whatever is calculated to make the labor of one country more productive than that of others. I take into consideration skill, activity, energy, invention, perfection of instruments and means, mechanical and chemical; abundance of capital, natural and acquired; facility of intercourse and exchanges, internal and external, and, in a word, whatever may add to the productiveness of labor. High wages, when attributable to these, is the certain evidence of productiveness, and is, on that account, and that only, the evidence of prosperity. It is easily understood. Just as such labor would command, when compared with the less productive, a greater number of pounds of sugar or tea, a greater quantity of clothing or food, in the same proportion would it command more specie, that is, higher wages for a day's work. But, sir, here is the important consideration: high wages from such a cause, require no protection—no, not more than the high wages of a man against the low wages of a boy, of man against woman, or the skillful and energetic against the awkward and feeble. On the contrary, the higher such wages the less the protection required. Others may demand protection against it—not it against others. The very demand of protection, then, is but a confession of the want of effectiveness of labor (from some cause) on the side that makes it, but as a general rule, it will turn out that protection, in most cases, is a mere fallacy, certainly so, when its effects are an artificial expansion of the currency. So far are high wages from being the evidence of prosperity, in such cases, or, in fact, whenever caused by high protection, high taxes, or any other artificial cause, it is the evidence of the very reverse, and always indicates something wrong, or a tendency to derangement and decay.

Having arrived at this conclusion, I will now hazard the assertion, that in no country on earth is labor, taking it all to all, more effective than ours; and especially in the Northern and Eastern portions. What people can excel our Northern and New England brethren in skill, invention, activity, energy, perseverance, and enterprise? As what portion of the globe will you find a position more favorable to a free ingress and egress, and facility of intercourse, external and internal, through the broad lanes of our wide-spread country—a region surpassed by none, taking into consideration extent and fertility? Where will you find such an abundant supply of natural capital, the gift of a kind Providence; lands cheap, plenty and fertile; water power unlimited; and the supply of fuel, and the most useful of metals, iron, almost without stint. It is true, in accumulated capital, the fruits of past labor, through a long succession of ages, we are not equal to some other countries, but even in that, far from being deficient, and to whatever extent deficient, would be more than compensated by the absence of all restrictions, and the lightness of the burden imposed on labor, should our Governments, State and General, wisely avail themselves of the advantages of emancipation. If these views be correct, there is no country where labor, if left to itself, free from restriction, would be more effective, and where it would command greater abundance of every necessary, and comfort, or higher wages; and where, of course, protection is less needed. Instead of an advantage, it must, in fact, prove an impediment. It is high time, then, that the shackles should be thrown off industry, and its burden lightened, as far as the just wants of the Government may possibly admit. We have argued at the manhood of our vigor. Open the way—remove all restraints—take off the swaddling cloth that bound the limbs of infancy, and let the hardy, intelligent and enterprising sons of New England march forth fearlessly to meet the world in competition, and she will prove, in a few years, the successful rival of old England. The foreign market once commanded, all conflicts between the different sections and industry of the country would cease. It is better for us and you, that our cotton should go out in yarn and goods, than in the raw state; and when that is done, the interests of all the parts of this great Confederacy—North, East, South, and West—with every variety of its pursuits, would be harmonized; but not till then.

If the course of policy I advocate be wise, as applied to manufactures, how much more strikingly so, must it be when to the other two great interests of that section, commerce and navigation? I pass the former, and shall conclude what I intended to say on this point, with a few remarks applicable to the latter. Navigation (I mean that employed in our foreign trade) is essentially our outside interest, exposed to the open competition of all the world. It has met, and met successfully, the competition of the lowest wages, not only without protection, but with heavy burdens on almost every article that enters into the outfit, the rigging, and construction of our noble vessels, the timber excepted. If, with such onerous burdens, it has met in successful rivalry the navigation of all other countries, what an impulse it would receive if the load that bears down its earnings were removed, and what immense additions that increased impulse would give not only to our wealth, but to the means of national influence and safety, where only we can be felt, and in the quarter from which only external danger is to be apprehended!

I have now, Mr. President, concluded what I proposed to say, when I rose to address the Senate. I have limited my remarks to the prominent consequences, in a pecuniary and fiscal view, which would result, should the scheme of emancipation be adopted. There are higher, and still more important, consequences, which I have not attempted to trace: I mean the effects, morally and politically, as resulting from those which I have traced, and presented to the Senate. This, I hope, may be done by some other Senator, in the course of the discussion. But I have said enough to show that the scheme which these resolutions are intended to condemn, ought to be avoided as the most fatal poison, and the most deadly pestilence. It is, in reality, but a scheme of plunder. Let blood be lapped, and the appetite will be insatiable.

But the States are deeply in debt, and it may be asked what shall be done? I know that they are in debt—deeply in debt. I deplore it. Yes, in debt, I am not afraid to assert it, in many instances, for the most idle projects, got up and pur-

sued in the most thoughtless manner. Nor am I ignorant how deep pecuniary embarrassments, whether of States or individuals, blunt every feeling of honest pride, and deaden the sense of justice; but, I do trust, that there is not a member of this great and proud Confederacy, so lost to every feeling of self-respect and sense of justice, as to desire to charge its individual debts on the common fund of the Union, or to impose them on the shoulders of all more prudent associates; or, let me add, to dishonor itself, and the name of an American, by refusing to pay the foreigner what it justly owes. Let the indebted States remember in time, that there is but one honest mode of paying its debts; stop all further increase, and impose taxes, to discharge what you owe. There is not a State, even the most indebted, with the smallest resources, that has not ample resources to meet its engagements. For one, I pledge myself; South Carolina is also in debt. She has spent her thousands in wasteful extravagance on one of the most visionary schemes that ever entered into the head of a thinking man. I dare say this even of her; I, who on this floor stood up to defend her almost alone against those who threatened her with fire and sword, but who now are so acquainted about State Rights as to be shocked to hear it asserted that a State is capable of extravagant and wasteful expenditures. Yes, I pledge myself that she will pay punctually every dollar she owes, should it take the last cent, without inquiring whether it was spent wisely or foolishly. Should I in this be by possibility mistaken—should she tarnish her unsullied honor, and bring discredit on our common country, by refusing to redeem her pledged faith, (which I hold impossible,) deep as is my devotion to her, and mother as she is to me, I would disown her.

#### POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the North Carolina Standard.

##### THE ANSWER.

The annexed answer of JUDGE SAUNDERS to the inquiries of Mr. HOLMES, Editor of the North Carolina Standard, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the people of North Carolina. The Federalists had already begun to raise an outcry about the refusal of Judge SAUNDERS to reply to the questions propounded; but it will be seen that he took the very first opportunity to perform his duty in this respect; and he has done it in an able and lucid manner.

RALEIGH, MARCH 7, 1840.

To H. L. HOLMES, Esq.—SIR: My absence from the State during the last two months, has prevented an earlier reply to the question proposed by you in the "Carolinian" of the 8th of February—and which I had not seen, before my attention was called to it by a friend, on my return home.

It required no "apology" on your part, so far as I am concerned, for making the inquiry, as I admit, to the fullest extent, the right of every voter to know my opinions on all matters of public interest, particularly upon a subject of such "vital importance," and about which my views and feelings have been recently so greatly misrepresented.

To your question—"Are you or are you not, opposed to the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form or fashion, except as the owners of the Slaves themselves desire?"—I answer most decidedly, YES. I am no Abolitionist—nor am I for the Emancipation of our Slaves, even at the "desire of their owners"—unless it be in the mode and according to the conditions prescribed by law—"that they shall leave the State within ninety days and never will return"—on the pain of forfeiting their freedom and of being sold in "absolute" slavery. I have no morbid sensibility or false notions of humanity to encounter on this subject, but am frank to say, our Slaves who would the Slaves in the State from being set free, and which renders it "unlawful for any free negro to migrate into this State"—has my entire approbation. For it is a fact well established by history, that the bloody revolution, which swept off the whites in the island of St. Domingo, was mainly brought about through the fanatical zeal of foreign interference and the demoniac spirit of the free persons of color within that ill-fated island. And daily experience teaches us, so long as slavery exists, self preservation and sound policy alike, forbid all attempts at partial emancipation, if those who may be set free are permitted to remain amongst us.

Having thus fully responded to your inquiry, I should deem it unnecessary to add more, but for the false attitude in which it has been sought to place me, in regard to the question of slavery, by those with whom I differ on political matters. I am charged with being an Abolitionist, denounced as a Traitor to the South, and as unworthy of the countenance or support of the people of the State. When I consented to be a candidate, I was prepared to have my motives questioned, my conduct misrepresented, and my acts perverted; but it had never entered into my conception, that any opposition, however desperate, or any Press, however reckless, could so far insult the understanding of our people, as to charge upon me the sin of abolitionism. And though I feel that indignation which every man proud of his own integrity will feel, when falsely accused, I am admonished, that the most effectual way to silence calumny and detraction, is to give the TRUTH in the most simple detail of facts. This I propose now to do.

In 1824, being a Representative in Congress, the County of Guilford comprising in part my Congressional District, I received from Richard Mendenhall—"President of the Manumission Society of North Carolina"—a Memorial, which, after stating its contents, as is required by the Rule of the House, and disclaiming as I did, at the time, any concurrence in its views—except as far as it might have a bearing on the subject of the suppression of the African Slave trade—I presented it to the House, and had it referred to the Select Committee on that subject. The fact of my having received such a Memorial had entirely escaped my recollection, until I saw a copy and the disposition of it at the time. And though the disclaimer, which I most solemnly aver I made at the time, may be now questioned, yet the entries which appear on the Journal sufficiently sustain what I say. Those entries I now give. For, while it has suited the purpose of the Federal Press to give the fact of the presentation of the Memorial, it has taken care to suppress the further entry as to its reference.

House Journal, Dec. 8, 1824.—Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the suppression of the African Slave trade, be referred to a Select Committee.

Dec. 13. Mr. Saunders presented a Memorial of "The Manumission Society for promoting the gradual abolition of Slavery—which memorial was referred to the Committee upon the subject of the suppression of the African Slave trade."

Feb. 24. Ordered, That the Committee on the suppression of the African Slave trade, be discharged from the Memorial of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, and that it be laid on the table.

The Memorial prays, 1st. For the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. 2d. For the interdiction of the Slave trade between the States. 3d. Intendences "The traffic to Africa for Slaves as Piracy."

Such are the simple facts in regard to the matter about which such a noise has been made, and for which I am denounced as a Traitor and Abolitionist.

It is to be borne in mind, that in 1824 there had been no excitement on this question.—Abolitionism had not then raised its hydra head, nor had the right of petition been then abused. No question had been raised as to the right of having those petitions presented. The politicians and the abolitionist had not then met at the ballot box. Passing by the disclaimer made at the time of presenting the memorial—the special reference to a Select Committee raised under the President's Message, upon a subject on which Congress had the right and was then acting, is no admission of their right to act on other matters, with which the Committee did not and had not any legitimate authority to act. This is no technical, but a substantial distinction. Had my object been to further the wishes of the petitioners in having Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, then to the Committee on the District, the petition should have been referred. Had it been my purpose to aid their views in prohibiting the traffic in slaves between the States, it should have been referred to the Judiciary or to a Select Committee. So, after the discharge of the Committee from the memorial, had I then moved its further reference, it might have afforded some better pretext to charge me with being friendly to its objects. But the Journal shows nothing of this sort, and the acquiescence on my part that the memorial be laid on the table, confirms the statement I now make. For, whilst I am candid to admit, I had not then heard of the objection to the reception of memorials for the abolition of slavery, and though I held as I still do, the right of petition as sacred, I am not prepared to admit that even at that time, I should have committed myself by doing any act which should concede to Congress the right to act on this question. But it is sufficient for me to say, that what I did in no concession of jurisdiction. The first petition on this subject ever presented to Congress was that in March, 1790. This came from "the people called Quakers," and was referred to a Select Committee, without any objection as to its reception, and its reference was voted for by JAMES MADISON and other distinguished southern members. The Report then made says not a word against receiving memorials of the kind. So in the case of a similar memorial in the year 1805. The reference was voted for by southern gentlemen, some of them then taking the ground that they voted on the grounds that the petition had reference to the African Slave trade, as well as to the abolition of Slavery generally. The fact is, that this question of reception was not raised and seriously discussed until made by Mr. Calhoun in March, 1836; and even then it did not prevail; the question of reception being superseded by the motion to lie on the table. So as to the memorial presented in 1827. "House Journal, page 187. Mr. Saunders presented a petition of the Board of Managers of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying that the internal traffic in Slaves may be prohibited by law, and that provision may be made for the removal of those who may be emancipated, to places without the United States: Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means." The remarks as to the reference of the first petition, apply with equal or still greater force to this. A reference to this petition, shows that it did not claim for Congress the power to abolish Slavery; and whilst I deny that Congress has power to prohibit the "internal traffic in slaves," how far they might aid in the removal "of such as might be emancipated," is another matter, which certainly was granted during Mr. Monroe's administration.

Such are the facts and circumstances attending this transaction, for which I am so industriously denounced by the Federal Press, and the friends and supporters of Henry Clay and William H. Harrison. That those who are in political concert with the Abolitionists of the North should feel anxious to throw from themselves that odium which they feel justly attaches to their own conduct, upon the shoulders of others, is not a matter of surprise. And whatever effect their charge may have upon me, I rejoice for the country that these partisans, in their hasty zeal, have committed their own party against the support of any one whose feelings and opinions on the question of slavery are either in doubt or equivocation. I mean to hold them to this admission, and if any one even doubts my integrity on this question, I trust he will not think of voting for me. This being a matter of deep public concern, in which the people of North Carolina have so much at stake, I shall now proceed to examine, and see how my political opponents stand on the subject.

If I convict them of doing and supporting what they have sought to fix upon me, then I submit that they stand condemned out of their own mouths. I shall deal in facts and home truths, of all others the most difficult to answer.

House Journal, 21st Congress, page 878: "Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd presented a petition of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying Congress to take measures for the entire Abolition of Slavery within the District of Columbia; and, also, for suppressing the traffic in Slaves between the said District and the Southern States—which petition was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia." Mr. Shepperd was my successor in Congress, elected as the friend of Gen. Jackson—turned Whig, and with the fact of his having presented this memorial, was sustained by Mr. Morehead, and voted for by the entire Whig party in the District. Henry Clay, has on all occasions, sustained the right of the Abolitionists to have their petitions received, and at this very session himself presented the petition of a single Quaker, and he not a constituent.

So much for their petitions, and the right of having them presented. In my case, they were presented and referred to Committees on subjects upon which Congress had the right to act. I am a Tory and Abolitionist. Mr. Clay and Mr. Shepperd present and have them referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Those gentlemen are Whigs and patriots.

Let us now see how stand Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison on this question. Mr. Van Buren, in a letter in answer to one addressed to him by certain gentlemen, a part of whom were then opposed to his election, uses the following conclusive language: "I recognize, in the fullest extent, the propriety of this desire on your part, [to know his opinions,] and although there is nothing in your letter making the avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States, should now understand that, if the desire of that portion of the Union which is favorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy should be gratified, I must go to the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of

Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and, also, with the determination, equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States, where it exists."

To this pledge, thus candidly given, he still adheres.

Gen. Harrison, in 1822, when a candidate for Congress, in his address to the public, uses the following language:

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery.—From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abolition Society, established in Richmond, Virginia; the object of which, was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed."

Let us see the legal means by which Gen. Harrison proposes to discharge these obligations. In 1825 he held the following language:

"Should I be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of Emancipation? I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus National Revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding slaves, there appears to be no constitutional objection to its being applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day not far distant when the North American Sun would not look down upon a slave."

By this proposition, so dear to Gen. Harrison's heart, he claims for Congress the power of appropriating "the whole of the surplus National Revenue" to Emancipation. Gen. Harrison is a Tory man, give him the power he asks for Congress and he will tax the South to raise a revenue, and then apply it to emancipate their slaves. As to the "sanction of the States": their consent can confer no power on Congress, not already granted by the Constitution. Concede this power and a majority of Congress will soon be found to free our slaves, without such sanction. If Gen. Harrison wishes to remove all doubt as to his opinions, let him answer my inquiry. If his friends in the South be as anxious to protect their country as they are zealous for the success of their party, let them call upon him to answer.

A word to his friends and supporters. No candid man can deny the fact that he owes his nomination to the influence of the Abolition party. In Congress, at its present session, on the proposition to exclude Abolition memorials—a proposition intended to be so worded by the Whigs as to drive from its support the Democratic members from the North—only one supporter of Harrison from a non-slaveholding State voted for it; whereas, twenty-seven Democrats were found in its support, and to them are we indebted for its passage, as the vote stood 114 for, and 118 against.

Such are the facts and circumstances involved in this matter, from which are to be deduced the following conclusions: 1. That the memorials presented by me, were from the Society of Quakers, in principle and religion opposed to slavery—embracing matters on which Congress was then acting. 2. The special reference to Committees, not having cognizance of the Abolition of Slavery, was no admission, on my part, of the power of Congress to act on that question, and a negative of any fair inference of my concurrence in the wishes of the memorialist. 3. The presentation of a memorial from the same Society by my successor, and its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and his support by Mr. Morehead and the Whig party, with a knowledge of the fact, is a full answer to their present outcry against me. 4. That Martin Van Buren is pledged to veto any bill that may be passed by Congress; whereas, Gen. Harrison has not given, and refuses to give, any such pledge. Lastly, The votes of the Whig members in Congress, from the non-slaveholding States, establishes the alarming fact, of what they would do had they the majority.

With such facts as these before them, I have no fears but that the people of our State will do justice to themselves and to the country, and in doing that they will do justice to me. And though the serpents of faction may hiss around the altar, the patriotic devotion of our people will preserve inviolate the Constitution and Union of our beloved country; whilst the cause of Liberty and Democracy shall rise triumphant, so long as we enjoy the high privilege of a representative Government.

With sincere respect, your obedient servant,  
R. M. SAUNDERS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

##### THE ONLY REASON FOR WAR.

Why is it that while we are threatened with war and all its evils, in the settlement of our land case, in which the matter in dispute is no more than a few granite boulders and stunted fir, a territory worth altogether not as much as one county of Alabama, or one parish of South Carolina—a territory lying on the barren border of Maine, and where no principle is involved, and the dispute is one as to the construction of old documents and the accuracy of old surveys, and the South is called upon to sustain the Federal Government at the sacrifice of her commercial and agricultural classes should hostilities commence—why is it that the whole Union is apathetic, and the Administration seemingly passive under an insolent outrage which affects in its consequences the entire property of the most valuable portion of the Union? The assumption of the British Colonial Authorities in Bermuda to seize and dispose of the property of American citizens, an assumption stubbornly sustained by Lord PALMERSTON, in the face of reason and precedent, is a violation of the law of nations, and a contumacious towards these United States, which, if tolerated, must disgrace this Confederacy forever.

We grieve to perceive that Administration papers have represented the difficulty about the liberation of Southern slaves by British authority, as settled, and satisfactory settled, because compensation in money has been made, in the cases of the Comet and Emporium, while the very ground on which compensation is made in those cases, and the case of the Enterprise excepted, is a denial of the right of the people of the South to hold slaves, and defend them as property against foreign encroachment. The British Minister in spite of the appeal of our Minister—an appeal irrepressible in its reasoning, persists in refusing redress for the seizure of Southern property on board of the Enterprise, on the arrogant ground that such seizure was made after the passage of the British Emancipation Bill—thus in effect claiming for the British Parliament the right, at pleasure, to nullify the Laws of Nations.

We have frequently brought this matter to the attention of our readers; have bestowed (we fear, wasted), much labor on the subject; and anticipated in this paper the ground and authorities on which Mr. Forsyth has utterly perished, so far as truth and justice go, the preposterous and inso-

lent claim of the British to effect by their laws the tenure of property in this Confederacy. The press generally has given so sympathetic attention to the Government's case, that it is to be regretted that they are disgracefully submitting to an indignity, or, rather, they seem to be conscious of the indignity, and only desirous of concealing it. If they do not now insist on redress, they are treacherous to the pine wilderness on the shores of Maine, if they sanction England, and Maine, and New York in their disregard of the American Constitution, and the rights which it secures, in this violation of all international law and justice, in this violation of the rights of friendly and confederate sovereigns. If we submit to the claim of England to deny Southern men of their property, because England recognizes such property within her limits, we must submit to the same claim as recently made up for New York by her Governor, who submitted to both, the decision shall or shall not be property in Georgia, Virginia, or South Carolina. In such submission we place the entire power of the very existence of the South, at the mercy of the extraneous power. Destroy the institution of Slavery, and you render worthless the entire power of the South—YOU DESTROY THE SOUTH.

Let our whole section therefore be united to insist on its rights. Let our countrymen cease a respite from its immediate and pressing military troubles, to consider a question which is not of a day, but which involves our very existence as a people. If we suffer England and the non-slaveholding States to set our laws at defiance, and treat Southern property as no property at all, ever they can find or inveigle it out of our hands, whether on sea or land—for that is the claim asserted—we may as well decide the question of abandoning either the institution of slavery, or our connection with the non-slaveholding States. We cannot suffer ourselves to be invaded by foreign powers to protect northern property, if the North not only refuse to join us in our efforts, but become invaders themselves.

In the negotiation, our Government has been unflinching in argument, while Lord Palmerston pertinaciously denied our rights to redress the case of the Enterprise, contumaciously refused argument on that claim—rather, the secret was his government. The negotiation having terminated—why has not the President presented serious unadjusted difficulty to the attention of Congress and the people? Why stir it in his hands, and dwell on the infinitely insignificant question of comparison, of the Maine boundary?

We care not for the redress of other wrongs, if this be neglected. To the South, the State of Maine is nothing compared to us, and we cannot strain at the gnat, if the power of government is ready to swallow the camel.

We are glad to see, by the following extract from the proceedings of Congress, that the delegation has called attention to the matter, and we regret that the neglect of the President has called for this.

Mr. Rhet offered the following resolution, which lies over: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs do inquire into the circumstances under which the American vessel Enterprise was driven by force of weather, in the year 1837, into the port of Hamilton, in the Island of Bermuda, and the slaves therein were liberated by the authorities of that island, and do report thereon to the House.

We confidently hope, now that this question is forced upon their attention, that the administration will vindicate their claim to Southern confidence—surely they will not shrink and waver before the abolition storm which the Whigs are exciting—on a question so infinitely above all partisan considerations as this, under an assault the strikes at the very foundation of the Union, and of republicanism?

Read the article in our selection to day denouncing the abolition movements of the Whigs—Mark what Mr. Adams, the whig champion of slavery question himself declares, that slavery is in, and, of the very marrow of this Union—and that it has come to this, that either "THE UNION MUST FALL BEFORE IT, OR IT MUST FALL BEFORE THE UNION." Let every Southern man and friend of the South, meet the alternative thus forced upon us. Let us answer with one voice, and say, if that be the alternative—"LET THE UNION FALL!"

On the 5th instant, Mr. CALHOUN, always mindful of the rights of the South, introduced the following Resolutions into the U. S. Senate:

Resolved, That a ship or vessel on the high seas, a time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, as, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs, as such so as constituting a part of its own domain.

Resolved, That if such ship or vessel should be forced, by stress of weather or other unavoidable causes, into the port of a friendly power, she would, under the same laws, lose none of the rights appertaining to her on the high seas, but on the contrary, she and her cargo and persons on board, with their property, and all the rights belonging to their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate under such circumstances.

Resolved, That the brig Enterprise, which was forced unavoidably by stress of weather into the port of Hamilton, Bermuda Island, while on a lawful voyage on the high seas from one part of the Union to another, comes within the principles embraced in the foregoing resolutions; and that the seizure and detention of the cargo on board by the local authorities of the island was an act in violation of the laws of nations, and highly unjust to our citizens to whom they belong.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Died, near Salisbury, on the 2nd instant, Elder, servant of Mr. Wm. S. Macy, aged 105 years. Elder was a faithful and favorite servant of the late Judge Macy, nursed and assisted in raising his family of children, some of whom are now advanced in years, and was greatly esteemed by the family for her honesty and uprightness.

##### Runaway.

FROM Concord, N. C. on the evening of the 13th instant, one PLEASANT G. MAY, a Tailor by trade. He has rather a sly look and the propensity of an abnegator who loves to make small debts and runaway without paying. The owner of the above name, was raised in Anson county, N. C., and this is to apprise the public of his true character. The citizens of Concord will not hereafter permit such loafers to leave their notice.

A CITIZEN.

March 20, 1840.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received until the 15th of April next, for building two BRICK BUILDINGS, for the use of the Poor of Rowan county. The one to be forty feet long by eighteen feet in the clear; the other to be fifty-two feet long by eighteen in the clear, one story high. For further particulars of plan and conditions, apply to Daniel H. Cress and John Coughenour, contractors for the Board of Wardens of the Poor.

Salisbury, March 5, 1840.



Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan:  
COL. R. W. LONG, JOHN H. HARDIE.

We are authorized to announce COL. JOHN M. SMITH, a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson County.

**Judge Saunders' Answer.**—The attention is directed to the letter of Judge SAUNDERS, the Republican candidate for Governor, which will be found on the preceding page. This letter was written in answer to the "Query" propounded by the Editor of the Fayetteville North Carolinian, and which we published a few weeks since. It will be recollected that the same question was put to Mr. Morehead, the Whig candidate in opposition to Gen. Saunders; but as yet, we have not seen his answer to it. Whether Mr. Morehead intends to answer the question, or fears that he cannot answer it to the satisfaction of the People of North Carolina, we cannot say; but we think he owes it to the People of this State, whose votes he seeks for the highest State Office in their gift, to come out explicitly, and say whether or no, he is in favor of the abolition of slavery, in any shape or form.

Judge Saunders' letter we consider to be entirely satisfactory on the subjects of which it treats, and must recommend him still more to the support of the Republicans of North Carolina—there is no not committal in the letter of its author.

**Mr. Calhoun's Speech.**—On the first page of this week's paper, will be found the conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's Speech, to which we again invite the attention of our readers.

Whoever wishes to understand the true causes of the great political evils that the country has labored under for the past ten years, should read the speech of Mr. Calhoun. He has, with the hand of a master, spread the picture before the public in such glowing colors, that all who look up it may be enlightened. By facts and arguments the most conclusive, he proves that the source of all the past and present evils is to be found in the Protective Tariff.

All the derangements in trade, the exchanges, and the currency of the country, have all sprung from this cause. If these things be so, the question of a protective tariff, now and hereafter, is settled. The American people will never again submit to its adoption, under any form or pretext.

**New Jersey Case.**—This vexed question, which has occupied Congress so long, cost the nation so much money, and agitated the whole country for months, is at last settled, and the people's candidates have, by a vote of the House, 111 to 50, been permitted to take their seats to the exclusion of Gov. Pennington's candidates.

The Committee of Elections, after a most laborious inquiry, made a report to the House, showing that the Republican members had received a majority of all the lawful votes polled in New Jersey. Upon this report, and the documents read to the House, the vote was taken, and resulted as above. Several members refused to vote, among the number was Mr. Stanley of North Carolina.

Never before, in this land of law and Constitution, was a more outrageous act of usurpation committed by men in authority, than the act of the Governor of New Jersey in setting aside the will, or, in other words, the majority of the people, and substituting his own will in its place.

He committed an act of usurpation which ought to mark his character with political infamy, and in ordinary times such would be the case; but not so now. Strange to tell, there are men not only in Congress, but in North Carolina, who openly justify the Governor in what he and his clerks have done, and what is more, bitterly abuse the House of Representatives for not tolerating his illegal acts. They justify and defend this *whig* Governor for trampling on the rights of the people—those sacred rights for which the Whigs of '76 fought and bled to maintain. But the time will come, and that time is not far distant, when after political excitement and party prejudices have passed away, this act of Governor Pennington and his apologists will be viewed in its proper light.

**The Canvass Commenced.**—We understand that the two candidates for Governor, Gen. SAUNDERS and Mr. MOREHEAD, met at Orange Court last week, and addressed the people. The speeches on either side are spoken of as being very able—timed, too, with a little warmth. We also understand they will address the people of Chatham this week.

Thus, the contest is fairly begun, and all Judge Saunders' friends ask, is "a fair field and an open fight."

**A Farmer.**—In another part of this paper will be found a communication on a very important subject, (the Banks) signed "A Farmer."

He proposes to write a few essays on the subject, and have them published in the Western Carolinian. We will say to our correspondent, that so long as he will give us light and facts prudently tempered, he shall be heard. Although we agree with "A Farmer," that much injustice has been, and still continues to be, inflicted on the people by the course pursued by the Banks, in expanding contracting, and suspending specie payments at their will and pleasure, yet we are not prepared to agree with him, that Banks are the greatest curse ever inflicted on a free people.

**The Spring Term of Rowan Superior Court** is now in session in this place, Judge SETTLE presiding. We learn of no case of general importance on the trial docket.

#### THE REPORT—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We stated in our last week's paper, that the Committee of Elections had reported on the New Jersey case, and that the Report was in favor of the Democrats, who received a majority of the lawful votes of the people of New Jersey at the late election. Since then we have received the Report itself. We deem it only necessary to give the conclusions of the Report, and the summing up of the aggregate of lawful votes polled for each candidate, as proven before the Committee.

After stating the evidence taken and acted on by the Committee, the Report gives the aggregate of lawful votes polled for each candidate, as follows:

Philemon Dickerson, (Democrat)	28,453 votes.
Peter D. Vroom, (do.)	28,492 "
Daniel B. Ryall, (do.)	28,411 "
Wm. R. Cooper, (do.)	28,453 "
Joseph Kille, (do.)	28,426 "
John B. Ayer, (Whig)	28,294 "
John P. B. Maxwell, (do.)	28,383 "
William Halstead, (do.)	28,337 "
Charles C. Stratton, (do.)	28,393 "
Thos. Jones York, (do.)	28,321 "

The Report concludes as follows:  
"Thus, it appears that, *prima facie*, upon the evidence in the possession of the Committee, Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, are the 'five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey' who received the greatest number of lawful votes from the whole State for Representatives in the Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838, in said State."

As soon as this Report was received, the "broad seal" men, commenced anew their system of staving off. A motion was made to re-commit the Report; this failing, they moved to postpone it indefinitely; this failing, they moved to lay the Report and evidence on the table, tantamount to a rejection. All these efforts to stave off the question failing, the federalists then opposed the following Resolution, in every shape and form which parliamentary chicane and party intrigue could suggest:

"Resolved, That Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, are entitled to take their seats in the House of Representatives as members of the twenty-third Congress, and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the investigation into and election from being continued in the manner heretofore authorized by a majority of the Committee of Elections, on the application of the five claimants for said seats."

This Resolution was based upon the Report of the Committee, and proposed to give the vacant seats to those who received a majority of the lawful votes of the People of New Jersey as their Representatives—while, at the same time, it will be seen that it did not prevent the Committee from receiving and acting upon any evidence that might be afterwards collected and laid before them.—On what ground, we would ask, could such a Resolution be opposed? Yet it was opposed by most of the "broad seal" men—a few of them, however, (John Q. Adams, Stanley of this State, and some five or six others,) fearing the indignation of their constituents, sat in the House when the vote was taken and actually refused to vote on the Resolution, while others left the House to avoid voting! What a commentary is this upon the party enacted by these leaders in this famous New Jersey outrage!—After all their clamor and cries of indignation, they dared not meet the final issue—they knew that justice and the People's rights had been long enough outraged, and they shielded themselves under a sullen silence, or abandoned like sailors deserting a sinking ship. The Resolution, however, was adopted by a majority of THIRTY-ONE, as follows:

**Yeas.**—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Atherton, Binks, Beatty, Burns, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Conner, Craig, Cray, Cross, Davis, Daves, John Davis, John W. Davis, Doug, Dromgoole, Dugan, Earl, Eastman, Elly, Finn, Fisher, Floyd, Farnam, Galbraith, Gerry, Hammond, Hand, John Hastings, Hawkins, John Hill of North Carolina, Hilien, Holliman, Holmes, Hook, Howard, Hubbard, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave John, Nathaniel Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemple, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Marechal, Modill, Miller, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newland, Parish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petriken, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Stearns, Strong, Sumner, Swanton, Sweeney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, David D. Wagoner, Watterson, Weller, Wick, Henry Williams, and Worthington—111.

**Nays.**—Messrs. John W. Allen, Andrews, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Bots, Brockway, William B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, James Cooper, Mark A. Cooper, Corwin, Crabbe, Crismon, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Davies, Garrett Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Good, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Grinnell, William S. Hastings, Hayes, Henry, John Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, James, Jonathan, Charles Johnson, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, Lincoln, McArthur, Marvin, Mason, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Nibot, Osborne, Proffitt, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonon, Storrs, Stuart, Taliferro, Tillingham, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, White, Jared W. Williams, Lewis Williams, J. L. Williams, and C. H. Williams—50.

After the above vote was taken, admitting the Democratic claimants, and before the result was announced by the Speaker, another motion to stave off was made by Mr. Russell of New York; who moved that the recalcitrant members, those who refused to vote, be compelled to vote, and called for the yeas and nays on this motion, for no other reason, than to embarrass the House and cover over the frauds and corruption of the "broad seal" men and their friends. It was ruled out of order, however, by the good sense of the House, and the vote, as above taken, was announced by the Speaker.

As there are great efforts making at Washington, and throughout the whole country, by the "broad seal" men and their friends, to mislead the public mind, and to cause issues to cover over the details of the usurpations of the Governor of New Jersey, and the whole grounds on which this outrage upon popular rights has been decided by the Committee of Elections and by the House of Representatives, we publish the following exposition of it, from the Globe.

All we wish is, to have the case go before the public in its true colors—and this is what the federalists and the apolo-

gists for this New Jersey outrage fear—hence their efforts to misrepresent and raise false issues:

#### FROM THE WASHINGTON OBSERVER, OF MARCH 13.

The game now playing off by the federal party in the House, requires exposure. It shows, in a striking light, the desperation of that sinking party. One of the artifices they practice is, to make the impression that the Democratic party avoid publicity in regard to the facts passed upon in the Committee of Elections. There never was a falser suggestion, as reference to matters of record will show.

On the 11th of February, after the majority of the committee had sent the claimants back to New Jersey, Mr. Rives, one of the Committee, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be instructed to have all the papers that are before said committee, connected with the New Jersey case, printed for the use of the House."

This resolution was objected to by the federalists, and on a motion to suspend the rule to let it in, they, against suspending, and thus defeated the proposition to print.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the committee, offered his report made under instructions from the House, and moved that the same might be printed, together with the papers on which it was based. This was objected to by the federalists, and they again defeated the printing by voting against suspending the rule.

On the 11th instant, the Chairman again attempted to make a report of all the papers relating to the New Jersey case. No sooner was this motion made, than a Federalist proposed to amend the same, by attaching to it a certain set of depositions, &c.

The amendment pending, is to print papers purporting to be depositions, taken since the parties returned to New Jersey, and chiefly relate to the manner of holding the election at South Amboy. They are said to have been transmitted by one of the parties to a member of the House, and by another member taken before the committee, whereas the laws of New Jersey required them to be sealed up, and landed or transmitted, by the officer before whom they were taken, to the House of Representatives. We have proof, in the following extract of a letter in our possession, that they contain the evidence on one side only, and were sent off before the rebutting witnesses were examined:

#### Extract from a letter.

"My principle object in troubling you at this time, is this: Mr. Halsted and Mr. Ryall have been taking testimony, as to the alleged fraud in South Amboy, in regard to the choice of an inspector of the election, and to alien votes. The evidence thus far taken, is on the side of our opponents—they having taken the start by giving notice before they left Washington. They have not yet closed, and we have had no opportunity of offering any testimony on our side—they occupying all the time. It has been hinted to me, since I have been here, that Halsted has procured the evidence already taken to be sent to Washington, that it may be used there if necessary. I can hardly think this is so. I thought it right, therefore, to apprise you of what I had heard; and if any of the depositions should be sent on, and it was attempted to make any use of them either in testimony or in the South Amboy election is not far from either side."

On the motion to print the one-sided depositions, Mr. Jenifer obtained the floor, and kept it through the morning hour, ever since, without giving the Republican members of the committee an opportunity to reply to his distortions.

While this is going on in the House, another one is playing off out of it. The federal majority of the committee have made a minority report, and sent it forth with an address to the American people, reciting the facts in the most distorted manner. They are circulating thousands of them.

Mr. Jenifer has the floor for to-morrow again, having occupied it for the last four mornings. The object is to make the impression while the question is suspended that their *ex-parte* testimony is suppressed. The Democrats can have no objection to its being printed, and therefore, as the majority of the committee have not admitted to their seats, it simply tends to prove that some of the judges of election were improperly appointed.

This suppressed document, (the minority report,) which they are pouring out by thousands from the press of the Madisonian and National Intelligencer, will be answered in a few days by those who made the report acted on in the House. In the mean time, we will tell the public how it was suppressed, by giving the report of the proceedings of the House. On Tuesday last, near night—

Mr. J. W. Jones called for the orders of the day. Mr. Dromgoole hoped his colleague would not press that motion, but that the House would, by universal consent, agree to receive the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections, and that both reports and the testimony be printed.

Mr. Bots said, as the judgment of the House had been pronounced on the question of the New Jersey claimants, he hoped that there was no objection to introducing the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections on that subject.

There was no objection, but Mr. Garland of Louisiana demanded the yeas and nays. Gentlemen voted this morning against receiving this report; he now wished to see their names recorded in favor of receiving it.

The Speaker said there was no objection. The yeas were unanimous; and consequently there was no question upon which to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Garland insisted upon it that he had the right to call the yeas and nays on the motion. Gentlemen had this morning recorded their names against receiving this report; but now, after having pronounced judgment, they were willing to receive it. He wanted to see their votes now recorded in opposition to those in the morning.

Mr. Dromgoole desired to know if it was in order to call the yeas and nays on a motion, which had been received by unanimous consent.

The Speaker inquired of the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Garland, whether he objected to the reception of the report.

Mr. Garland said he did not object; but he wished to have the yeas and nays on its reception.

Mr. W. B. Calhoun said he would object to the reception of the report. It had been suppressed to day, and, therefore, he wished to go forth to the world as an exposed rascal. He entered and his friend from Virginia [Mr. Bots] to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Bots said he could not consent to do so. This was the very day, of all others, that he wanted the question to be taken. He wished it published as a justification of his vote.

Mr. Lewis Williams moved a suspension of the rules to permit the presentation of the report.

Mr. B. Garland demanded the yeas and nays on that motion. Gentlemen are very willing now to let in this report, after they have decided the question, but they refused to receive it this morning.

Mr. McClellan inquired whether a motion to suspend the rules twice on the same day on the same question, was in order.

The Chair said it was not in order.

Much confusion now prevailing in the hall, Mr. Ramsey moved that the House adjourn; but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Kemple renewed the motion, and said he would withdraw it.

Mr. Crabbe demanded the yeas and nays on the motion; which were ordered, and were—yeas 55, nays 57.

From this the public will see that the minority report was not printed by the House, because Mr. Calhoun, of Mass., a member of the Opposition, objected to it, and because Mr. Rieo Garland, another bitter Federalist, insisted on taking up the time of the House by calling the yeas and nays, when the whole body of the democracy, by general consent proclaimed by the Speaker, agreed to Mr. Bots' proposal, and that of Mr. Dromgoole, consequent upon it. And now Mr. Bots and his worthy brothers complain, that they are obliged to print their report at private cost, although they have never renewed Mr. Dromgoole's motion to print, which was defeated by their own side of the House.

The next device of the federal junta is to pretend that the majority of the committee reported, without considering the evidence referred to them. Messrs. Jenifer and Garland (and others of the same side) have

labored to make this false impression in the successive speeches with which they have filled the morning hour ever since the report was acted on. We have given the reply of Mr. Campbell, (Chairman of the committee,) to show on what basis this poor subterfuge stands. Mr. Campbell was only enabled to get this before the public by a brief moment given him for explanation.

Mr. Campbell observed, that he was indebted to the courtesy of the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Jenifer] for the opportunity of correcting this early the erroneous impression which the remarks just made by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Fillmore] were calculated to produce, but which he was satisfied the gentleman [Mr. F.] did not intend to leave on the minds of the members of the House. The impression to which he alluded was this: "that all the testimony in the possession of the Committee of Elections previous to the report on the New Jersey election, had not been examined. So far from this being the case, he here avowed that all the testimony in relation to that case had been taken up, and not only the members of the committee, but the parties themselves, were heard in full upon every part they were disposed to discuss; that the testimony was afterwards taken up in detail by the committee, and its competency decided upon by formal votes."

(Mr. C. here gave way to Mr. Bots, who expressed his opinion in relation to the examination of a part of the testimony.)

Mr. C. resumed. Of the testimony thus examined, a large portion was decided to be incompetent. All relating to the illegality of votes had been decided, except only testimony impeaching about 12 or 13 votes. Did gentlemen complain that the committee would not consent to expose those who had received a minority of votes, but who claimed to have received the greatest number of legal votes, to the ridicule of parading this testimony in relation to twelve or thirteen votes, to set aside majorities ranging from thirty to near two hundred?

Would it not have been a mere mockery—would it not have been gross injustice, while the parties under the authority of the committee, sanctioned by the House, had gone to New Jersey to take testimony, to have proceeded in their absence to try this election upon its merits, upon testimony so imperfect? Did gentlemen complain, because the committee had not in violation of the pledge, pursued this course? A course which would have been utterly unreasonable in reference to the permitted absence of the parties, and inconsistent with the *provis* of the resolution of the 12th ultimo.

In speaking of the examination of testimony before the committee, Mr. C. did not allude to the "mysterious sealed package" of which so much had been said. The depositions contained in that package were not in the possession of the committee for examination until after the report had been made, and they had been referred by the House. That this is the correct opinion, is manifest from the circumstance that the House thought it necessary to refer them by a formal vote. That this was the opinion of the gentleman from New York himself, (Mr. Fillmore,) was evident from the fact that he first voted to refer them, and afterwards moved a reconsideration to prevent their going to the committee.

Mr. C. would further state, in relation to the examination of testimony, that after the passage of the resolution of the 12th ult., and before the adoption of the report, a gentleman of the committee had called for the reading of the testimony in possession of the committee, and that, in compliance with this call, all the papers were read that were called for.

Mr. C. had only room for the purpose of correcting the impression which he thought the remarks of the gentleman from New York were calculated to produce. He was unwilling that an impression should arise for a single day, that the committee had not considered all the testimony before it previous to making its report; and therefore it was that he had requested the gentleman from Maryland to allow him the opportunity of this explanation in justification of the committee.

#### "ALL THE DECENCY," &c.

We have heretofore given samples of the phrenzied zeal with which some of the supporters of Gen. Harrison break through all the rules of refined society, and all the proprieties of a Christian community, in their unscrupulous efforts to achieve the proscription of their candidates.

We intend to extract from the *South Amboy* by the Harrisonites, who were expelled from that town on Sunday, the 16th and 17th ult.; and who were expelled from the Christian and moral portions of the community, by parading through the streets of that town, on the Lord's Day, whooping like madmen, with other displays of their dissolving organs, while the peaceful citizens were endeavoring to do service in the sanctification of the Sabbath.

We had hoped, for the sake of our common country—for the reputation of our countryman as a peace-loving, a law-abiding, and a Christian people, never to have heard of a repetition of such disgraceful scenes within the broad circumference of our Republic; No; the most abandoned of scoundrels do not select the Sabbath—nay, they even shrink from the light of a week day, to engage in their debauches and revels. But we are disappointed—painfully disappointed, and most deeply mortified, on being called to record yet another instance of the wretched influence of partisan zeal; the moral sense of our people is again shocked by witnessing another profanation of the Lord's Day—by seeing the Holy Sabbath again profaned to schemes and manoeuvres for the propagation of *Whiggism*!

#### FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, FEB. 6.

**Whig Meeting.**—The Whigs of the parish of Jefferson are requested to meet at the CARROLLTON HOTEL, on SUNDAY, 9th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of approving the nomination of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, and to adopt suitable measures to insure the success of the Whig cause in Louisiana.

**Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Open.**—We mentioned last Thursday, that the cars upon this road would run over the temporary line on Monday the 9th inst. The road in fact was completed on Saturday morning, but as some preparations had been made to celebrate the event on Monday, it was determined not to run the first engine from one terminus to the other, until that day. Accordingly on Monday, at noon, the first car ever propelled upon 181 miles of continuous rail road arrived at Wilmington, N. C., from Weldon on the Roanoke.

This proud day in the annals of our State was signalized by thundering demonstrations of joy.—The great cannon did tell it to the clouds in peals of earthly thunder.

One hundred and sixty-one guns were fired, being one for every mile of road completed. The guns were managed with such skill, that we have no accident to record. In the afternoon a general invitation was given to go up to the depot and witness a mixing of the waters of the Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse, which had been brought down for the purpose, with those of the Cape Fear. The union was cemented with the best "Old Nass"—to the most perfect satisfaction of all the by-standers, who hailed it as a consummation, or rather a combination, highly honorable to the contracting parties, and particularly palatable to themselves. At night the town was illuminated, and the houses of Messrs. Gwynn, McKee, Cowan and Owen were the theatre of revelry and mirth until a late hour of the night.—*Wilmington Advertiser*, of March 12.

**The Sub Treasury Bill** as it passed the Senate, was called up in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The opinion seems to prevail at Washington, that the Bill will soon be passed into a law.

**The Charter Elections** just over in New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan, have resulted so far as we have heard, in a great gain to the Democratic cause.

The State Elections took place in New Hampshire last week, but we have not received any returns as yet.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Messrs. Editors:** While I entirely approve the spirit with which you oppose the Harrison nomination, I must say that, in my opinion, you are too silent on another subject of great importance. I mean the Banks. And when I say the Banks, of course, I do not refer alone to the United States Bank; for that institution is now dead. Many of those who were its zealous advocates are now ashamed of it, and have abandoned it to its merited fate. But it is the *local Banks* I have in view; and it is high time that every honest, independent press in the country, should speak out on this subject, and warn an abused, contending people, of the danger that threatens their property and their liberty, from those unfeeling grasping corporations.

It has often been remarked that communities like individuals are sometimes deranged. The American community for years past, has been deranged on the subject of Banks. The fit is now going off, and we ought to avail ourselves of the lucid interval—the return of reason—to inquire into the nature of the disease and its proper remedy.

With your leave, I propose to write for your paper a few essays on this subject, and if your readers will examine carefully and candidly, the facts I shall lay before them, I think they will be convinced that Banks are the greatest curse ever inflicted on a free people, and that the sooner they are driven out of the country the better it will be for all classes of the community. You may think this is but a language, but the time is not far off when every reasoning, disinterested man of sense will acknowledge it to be true.

At present I shall not pursue the subject further, than to ask you and your readers to notice one thing. Go where you will, you hear constant complaint of the rigor of the Banks in collecting the debts due them. In vain the unhappy debtors plead the low price of produce, and the scarcity of money. The Banks say they must and will have some paid every ninety days, and if that does not come up to the counter within the days of grace, as the Banks phrase it, the first thing they do is to send a Sheriff with a writ! And in way of helping the unhappy debtor out of his predicament, the Bank officers themselves kindly circulate the report that this man, that man, and the other man, are protected, or secured by the Bank, and are therefore exempted from its claims.

Now, what I wish to call your readers' notice particularly is this—*that the very Banks which make their debtors pay punctually, or by instalments, every ninety days refuse to pay a dollar of their own debts.* They set the laws of business at naught, while they insist and exact payment from their debtors, while they violently refuse to pay their own debts.

Let the people look at this single fact seriously, and consider it calmly, and a mistake if they do not come to the conclusion at once, that Banks, though solemn, do sin against justice and mercy, by requiring of those who owe them to pay that which they who say, at least, that they are able, refuse to do.

I will leave the subject here for the present, for your readers to reflect on the simple but important facts I have mentioned, till I resume my remarks.

#### A FARMER.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Messrs. Editors:** I have been a reader of the Western Carolinian for twenty years, and can candidly say, I never more fully agreed with its course than now.

There are some who abuse you because you do not go in with the Federalists in support of old Gen. Harrison; but how could you do that without deserting the principles your paper has always supported? If you do desert from these principles on which Republicans stand, I hope it will go down. But I am not alone in this, for how could you desert Gen. Harrison? He was a supporter of the black cockade Administration of old Adams—you are Republicans. He is a high Tariff man, and you are free traders. He is for the Union, and the negroes, and you voted for selling your white men for coats of arms—you are opposed to both of these measures.

Now, I can't see how even the Federalists of the South can support a man of such principles; I can only account for it in one way, they are so much in the habit of going with the Federalists of the North, that like an old blind horse, they follow the crowd, without knowing what mischief they may get into.

I am glad, gentlemen, that you do not allow abuse to stain your paper.—There are a few defiling papers taken in my neighborhood; and two or three of my neighbors, who I like as men, sometimes send me their papers to see how you are used up, as they call it. I look over the whole sheet, but instead of reason, sense, and decency, I can find nothing but abuse, low vulgar abuse, which the empty-headed scribbler who wrote it, and some of their advocates who read it, mistake for smartness and wit.—Such papers fit a gladiator and a serious injury to society; they corrupt the taste, particularly of young readers; they cause bad feelings, between neighbors and friends; and, in short, lower the standard of morality.—I hope, therefore, Messrs. Editors, you will continue in your steady strict course, using arguments against the bold assertions of your adversaries, and producing facts in opposition to abuse. Let those who will read go and search for it in the papers that deal in it—but I entreat of you, for your own sake, and for the sake of decency, and the cause you advocate, never let the Old Carolinian be turned into a vehicle of filth, to paucate and offend the feelings and moral community.

#### A REPUBLICAN.

#### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Cabarrus County, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. James E. Morrison, Mr. JAMES E. PURVINES to Miss ISABELLA ROGERS.

#### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. MARY MAULT, wife of Mr. William Mault.

In this County, on the 26th ult., SALLY ELVIRA, daughter of Mr. Peter Stiller, aged 9 years, 6 months and 7 days.

In Davidson County, on the 1st inst., Mr. SQUIRE SBOURGEN aged 50 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN M. MOTZ, a most worthy and respectable citizen, aged about eighty years.

In Cabarrus County, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARGARET THERESA CAROLINE CRAWFORD, wife of Mr. Robert H. Crawford, aged 32 years and 6 months. She had, for several years, been a member of the Presbyterian Church. The hopes and consolations of the religion she professed, sustained her under a protracted illness. When death came he was stripped of his terms. About an hour before her departure, she exclaimed, in the words of the Apostle, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" Then, in a distinct tone of voice, she repeated the beautiful lines of Watts.

"Jesus can make a dying bed  
Feel soft as downy pillows are;  
While on his breast I lean my head,  
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

She has left a husband and five little children to mourn her loss.—[Communicated.]

In Cabarrus County, at the Lead Mine of Mr. Mc-Mackin, Mr. GEORGE MCCARNES, aged 28 years.—He was a citizen of Davidson County, and a son of Mr. Edmund McCarnes, and was universally esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. Mr. McCarnes received his death blow by the fall of a bucket while at work in the bottom of a shaft. He lingered two days after he was hurt, and died on the morning of the 1st inst.



**DR. G. B. DOUGLAS**  
AS removed his Office to No. 1,  
of the Office Row of the Mansion  
Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.  
January 17, 1840.

**DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,**  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to  
the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding  
country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-build-  
ing, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.  
Salisbury, N. C., August 20, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**  
60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;  
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;  
6 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;  
1,000 lbs fine and common chewing Tobacco;  
4 dozen grass Scythes;  
Hot-Airer Bolting Cloth and Screen Wire.  
By **CRESS & ROGER.**  
Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

**LA LATH**  
Grandized by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE,  
the Champion of America—Winner of the  
Great Match Race the North against  
the South—\$20,000 aside!

**THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE.**  
**LATH,**  
BRED by Col. W. Hampton of South Caro-  
lina, will make his second Season at Salisbury,  
which commenced on the 21st ultimo, and will end  
on the 20th of June next, at \$25 the Season, and  
\$40 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the  
change owners; and fifty cents to the groom.  
Lath is a certain to be in foal, or the property  
of a Mare sent from a distance will be well at-  
tended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day.  
To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished  
gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for  
accidents or escapes.  
R. W. LONG.  
Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840.

**PEDIGREE:**  
I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and  
that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was  
got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir  
Archey; his granddam Young Lottery, also by Sir  
Archey, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery,  
by imported Bedford out of the imported mare An-  
vilina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam  
Sylph, by Haphazard out of Lottery by imported  
Bedford, &c. Haphazard was got by the import  
buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archey.  
**DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.**  
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3  
inches high, with good bone and capital action. At  
three years old, he won the produce stake at Co-  
lumbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly,  
Daisy, and Captain Spruill's colt, Convention, nine  
others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he  
won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at  
Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird.  
At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for  
the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very  
much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.  
At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four  
mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and  
the shells at three heats; losing the Kooneth and  
sequence of betting when several lengths in advance  
of the field, just before he reached the Judge's  
stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriage  
ges, he sustained an injury which occasioned his  
withdrawal from the turf.  
Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which  
he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte  
Russell, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is  
inferior to none, whether imported or native. His  
constitution is robust, he having never been sick,  
and his temper good. His color, form, and action  
speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in  
himself as many claims to public patronage as any  
young Stallion that I know.

**WADE HAMPTON.**  
Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.  
From the above certificate of Col. Hampton,  
who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will  
be seen that he considered him a race horse of the  
first class—not only from the fact he has been men-  
tioned as having run publicly, but from private tri-  
als he has made with horses which are now on the  
Turf, and running with considerable success. It  
will also be observed by his certificate, that he  
considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be  
surpassed by any horse, imported or native.  
To consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to  
eulogize Lath, either for his performances on the  
Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he  
is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath  
has not only descended from pure blood, but has  
come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and  
grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For  
instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles  
in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the  
American Eclipse, so well known at the north and  
south, made his time in the great match race, the  
north against the south, \$20,000 aside, in 7 min-  
utes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with con-  
siderable ease. This race gained him the memo-  
rable name of the champion of the north. His  
dam sired by the renowned Sir Archey, whose re-  
putation as a race, &c., stands unquestioned, both  
in England and America. The grand dam of Lath,  
Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern amateur  
of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has  
produced more fine race horses than any other  
mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that  
there is united in Lath two of the best sires in the  
south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with  
Gen. Coles of the north.

The public is now presented with such an op-  
portunity of improving the blood of that noble and  
useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this  
section of country. And the public can have in  
addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judg-  
ing more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by  
his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there  
will be many of them dropped by mares in this  
section in a few days. As a sure and better Lath  
stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last  
Spring's services—so few of the large number of  
mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.  
N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always  
and Lath at home, as he will not be removed from  
his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances,  
during the Season.  
[March 13, 1840.]

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.**  
THE LIFE GIVING PILLS and PHENIX  
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by  
the afflicted in every part of the country is now re-  
ceived and for sale by the Subscribers.  
CRESS & ROGER, Agents.  
New York, Spence & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are  
also Agents for the same.  
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39.

## Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy  
inform the Public, that this institution is now  
under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young  
lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity  
for such a situation they have perfect confidence;  
and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other  
seminaries with entire satisfaction.

**Terms of Tuition.**—For beginners, per session  
of five months, \$5 00  
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geo-  
graphy, and History, 10 00  
The above, with the higher branches in the  
literary department, 25 00  
Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 12 50  
Painting, 10 00  
Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax  
Flowers will also be taught, at \$5 each.  
N. B. The French Language is also taught, to  
those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a na-  
tive of France.  
By Order of the Trustees,  
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.  
February 25, 1840.

## SALISBURY Male and Female Academy.

**REV. JOHN D. SCHECK and J. S. JOHN-  
STON** will re-open their School on Monday,  
the 23rd instant. All possible exertions will be  
used to preserve and enforce discipline, to govern  
and instruct without fear, favor, or partiality, to  
all, male and female, old and young, large and  
small.  
Every scholar entering the School must be punct-  
ual and regular, without which there can be but  
little improvement.  
There will be no such thing as Day Scholars.  
Every one will be charged from the time he or  
she enters school to the end of the session, at the  
following rates:  
Beginners, in Reading, Writing, and Arithme-  
tic, . . . . . \$7 00  
Every thing else, . . . . . 8 00  
N. B. Mr. Scheck is Principal of the Female  
department.  
JOHN D. SCHECK,  
J. SLOAN JOHNSTON.  
March 13, 1840.

## CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the  
public that he continues the  
Cabinet-Making  
Business,  
IN THE VILLAGE OF  
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.  
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work  
in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-  
gards workmanship and materials, and certainly on  
lower terms than is afforded by any other estab-  
lishment of the kind in this region of country.  
Orders from a distance thankfully received and  
promptly and faithfully executed.  
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange  
for work.  
NATHAN C. PARKS.  
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

## Book Bindery.

**WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,**  
INFORMS the public that he still carries on an  
Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE,  
North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.  
Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of  
his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those  
who may wish to patronize him, that their work  
shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on  
accommodating terms.  
Books and other articles sent from a distance to  
be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-  
fully returned when done. The public are request-  
ed to give us a trial.  
Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of-  
fice will be punctually forwarded for completion.  
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The Stockholders in the Salisbury  
Manufacturing Company are hereby notified  
that an Instalment of Twenty-five Dollars per share,  
will be payable to the undersigned on the 27th in-  
stant; and that the Annual Meeting of the Stock-  
holders will be held in the Court-House in this  
place, on the first Monday in April next, at 3  
o'clock, P. M.  
WM. H. HORAH, Treasr.  
S. M. C.  
Salisbury, N. C., March 6, 1840.

**DISSOLUTION.**—The mercantile co-partner-  
ship heretofore existing in the town of Wilkes-  
borough, N. C., under the name of Patterson and  
Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
All persons indebted to said firm will please make  
payment to William Martin, and those having  
claims against the same will present them to him  
for payment, he alone being authorized to settle  
the business of the concern.  
S. F. PATTERSON.  
W. MARTIN.  
Wilkesboro', Jan. 9, 1840.

**Pocket-Book Found.**  
WAS found, about two weeks since, between  
Concord and Mr. Noah Parter's, on the main  
stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some  
valuable papers. The owner can have it (on ap-  
plication to the subscriber) by describing the same,  
and paying for this advertisement.  
WILLIAM OTTICH.  
Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840.

**LEXINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to a more  
private part of the Village, offers for sale, on  
accommodating terms,  
THE HOUSE AND LOT  
on which he now lives. It is a spacious building,  
situated about the centre of the Village, and has  
attached to it an excellent store-room and other  
buildings on the lot suitable for a family.  
CHARLES LEE PAYNE.  
Lexington, N. C., March 13, 1840.

**Ditching.**  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL informs the Public  
that he would be glad to undertake contracts  
for DITCHING, in Rowan or any of the surround-  
ing counties. He understands the business thor-  
oughly, having worked at it for many years; and  
his terms will be moderate. The best recom-  
mendations can be given. He may be found at Salis-  
bury for the present.  
[March 13, '40.]

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**  
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the  
subscriber, at Millersville, Montgomery Co.,  
N. C.  
W. E. BURAGE.  
February 21, 1840.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber has on hand,  
and for Sale, at his Shop,  
in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.  
SIMEON HELICK.  
December 6, 1839.

## C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and  
customers, that he has permanently located  
himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal  
attention to the Apothecary business, in which he  
has been engaged for the last ten years, and may  
be found at all times either at his residence, or at  
the shop, where he will take great pleasure in  
waiting upon all who may give him a call.

## A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their un-  
feigned thanks to their friends and customers  
—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the  
very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past  
year, and in return for their kindness and liberal-  
ity, are determined to sell their Drugs, Medicines,  
Points, &c., lower than any other shop in North  
Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order  
or buy Drugs, Medicines, Points, &c., from them,  
where the price or quality do not perfectly please,  
are at all times privileged to return them immedi-  
ately at the same price; as they hold themselves  
responsible, in all cases, to their friends and cus-  
tomers for the quality of every article they sell  
them. They will open their spring business with  
the largest stock of Drugs, Medicines, Points,  
&c., ever brought into this market; and all those  
who may wish any thing in their line, and have  
the cash, or good credit, shall be accommodated,  
if strict attention to their business, good physic,  
and low prices can do it. One or both of them  
will at all times give their personal attention to the  
business. Their shop will be open at all hours for  
the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions  
carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and  
directions given in all cases. The consultation  
and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglas, and Dr.  
Burns will be given when necessary, and the medi-  
cal attention of either obtained by applying at  
their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall  
not want for medicine to relieve them of their af-  
fections.  
[February 21, 1840.]

**Garden Seeds.**  
A LARGE Assortment of  
Fresh and Genuine Gar-  
den SEEDS, just received  
from the New Lebanon Sha-  
fers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.)  
Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies.  
For sale by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**

**LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED  
OILS,**  
For sale by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**  
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

**FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.**  
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

**SPANISH CIGARS,** fine Chewing and Smok-  
ing Tobacco, AT WHEELERS,  
Feb. 21, 1840.

**FOOLSCAP,** Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and  
Pasteboards, at wholesale by  
**C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**  
February 22, 1840.

**NOW,** Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing  
that is nice" and cheap, just call at  
Feb. 22, 1840. **WHEELERS.**

**TEAS,** Wines, and Spirits, for medicinal purposes,  
for sale by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**  
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

**A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery,** Knives,  
Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had  
very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon  
**C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**  
February 21, 1840.

**FINE NORTHERN  
Barouches,**  
BUGGIES & SULKIES,  
All with Harness and North-  
ern matched Horses, may be  
had cheap, by applying to  
**C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**  
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

**Wanted.**  
**ONE HUNDRED GALLONS** of fresh color-  
less, cold-pressed Castor Oil. Apply to  
**C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**  
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840.

**To Owners of Mills.**  
THE Subscriber has an improved Spindle for  
Mills, by which a mill will do much better than  
with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed  
as to keep from heating, or killing the meal in any man-  
ner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as to rub-  
bing of the stones.  
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water  
will do at least one-third more business, and the meal  
of superior quality.  
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles,  
may obtain one or more, by making application, (with-  
out a cent) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie  
Co., N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed  
\$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.  
The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle  
in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Fos-  
ter, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County;  
Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davi-  
son; and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are high-  
ly pleased with its performance.  
October 25, 1839. **L. M. GILBERT.**

**PEDMONT HOUSE.**  
THE Subscriber having purchased this  
Establishment and fitted it in a style  
for the accommodation of Travellers and  
Boarders, is now prepared for their recep-  
tion. His TABLE will always be furnished  
With the best the market can afford;  
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his  
BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Sta-  
ble (which are very extensive) are well supplied with  
and faithful hostlers.  
He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in per-  
son, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with  
their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.  
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

**Twin Cotton Seed.**  
A small quantity of the above SEED, owned by Mr.  
William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is  
for Sale at the Office, at \$2 00 per hundred.  
November 1st, 1839.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber has on hand,  
and for Sale, at his Shop,  
in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.  
SIMEON HELICK.  
December 6, 1839.

## More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED.

AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

## MONS. ROUCHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and  
the public generally, that he is now receiving  
and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a  
Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in  
his line of business—among which will be found  
Sardines, Herrings, Goldfish,  
Mackrel, Chesapeake  
All kinds of Crackers, such  
as butter, sweet and gin-  
ger Nuts,  
Anchois,  
First rate Oysters,  
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper,  
and Spice,  
Spanish Cigars—best,  
Chewing and smoking To-  
bacco,  
Starch,  
Soap,  
Molasses,  
Brown and Leaf Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Raisins,  
Almonds,  
Oranges,  
Lemons,  
Pine Apples,  
Bananas,  
Malaga Grapes,  
Hyson Tea,  
Powder and Shot,  
London Mustard,  
Porter,  
English Walnuts,  
Cocoa Nuts,  
Figs,  
Hazel Nuts,  
Albany Ale,  
Newark Cider,  
Essence of Cinnamon,  
Mint,  
Cloves,  
All kinds of Cordials,  
All kinds of Wines,  
All kinds of Liquors,  
All of the best quality and  
latest importations;  
Together with a great variety of other Groceries  
too tedious to mention, and which he will sell ve-  
ry low for cash.  
Mons. Rouche returns his thanks for the liberal  
patronage heretofore received, and solicits its conti-  
nuance.  
[Feb. 14, 1840.—25.]

**Just Received, and for Sale,**  
**Wholesale or Retail,**  
75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;  
800 bars Iron 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide;  
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;  
500 " blister do.;  
1,500 " bar Lead;  
15 kegs Powder;  
24 hogheads Sugar;  
100 kegs Coffee;  
100 kegs White Lead;  
15 coils Rope;  
20 pieces Bagging;  
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;  
20 " 10 x 12;  
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;  
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,  
By **J. & W. MURPHY.**  
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

**Iron from the King's Mountain  
IRON COMPANY.**  
THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the  
above Company, for the regular supply of  
**SUPERIOR IRON,**  
which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work,  
Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable  
terms.  
**J. & W. MURPHY.**  
Salisbury, December 6, 1839.

**WINTER GOODS.**  
**SPRINGS & SHANKLE**  
HAVE just received from New York and Philadel-  
phia, an extensive assortment of  
**Winter Goods,**  
—CONSISTING OF—  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crock-  
ery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Me-  
dicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and  
Oil, Bells and Shoes,  
Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article  
needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionables  
of the town or country.  
N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual  
dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.  
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

**Tailoring Business.**  
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a gener-  
al assortment of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and  
Vests, of good  
**Goods,**  
well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut,  
style, and warrant to fit. He, also, keeps a good as-  
sortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first  
quality, selected by himself in the New York Market.  
N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting  
garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors  
in New York and Philadelphia.  
(?) Cutting for customers done on the shortest no-  
tice, and orders from a distance attended to with de-  
spatch.—(?) His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's  
large brick building.  
**BENJ. F. FRALEY.**

**Public Notice.**  
THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions  
received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Com-  
pany, takes this method to inform those interested, that  
Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situ-  
ated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according  
to the strict letter of the Law.  
DAVIDSON, April 18, 1839.

**JOHN WARD, Agent.**  
Tract, No 1—containing 585 acres, lying on the four  
mile branch.  
" 2—containing 692 acres, lying on the wa-  
ters of the Flat Swamp.  
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick  
creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.  
" 4—containing 1,640 acres, lying on Flat Swamp  
" 5—containing 697 acres, lying on Lick creek.  
" 6—containing 1,412 acres, lying on Flat Swamp.  
" 7—containing 606 acres, lying on Lick creek.  
" 8—containing 601 acres, lying on Lick creek.  
" 9—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick  
creek and Flat Swamp.  
" 12—containing 1,353 acres, lying on Lick creek,  
branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

**To the Public.**  
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the  
Public, that he still continues to carry on the bu-  
siness of  
**CUTTING-STONE**  
as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of  
Salisbury, near the old Chapin road, where he is  
able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the  
best grit, and on the shortest notice.  
—ALSO—  
For Sale, at the lowest prices,  
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,  
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,  
GOLD GRINDERS, &c., &c., &c.  
**J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.**  
N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought arti-  
cles, directed to any of the above wrought arti-  
tended to.  
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the  
best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloth,  
comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of  
country.—Where all who wish the article can be sup-  
plied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable  
terms.  
—ALSO—  
Wave Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constant-  
ly on hand.  
**HALL & JOHNSON.**  
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.

## NEW JEWELRY, &c.

**JOHN C. PALMER** has under  
new supply of gold and silver  
**Lever Watches**  
plain English and French, do. do.  
Fob Chains, silver Buttons, &c.  
Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives,  
Pencils, (patent and plain), &c.  
Pocket, Fob Chains, Spectacles, &c.  
Also, a very fine and large assortment of  
other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which  
are sold very low for cash, or only six months credit  
for which time, interest will be charged.  
Work done faithfully and punctually.  
Salisbury, May 2, 1840.

**Stone Engaving.**  
THE Subscriber living seven miles south of  
Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, a  
large and fine assortment of  
**TOMB STONES**  
so that he can execute any order in this line, at the  
shortest notice.  
—ALSO—  
He is ready to execute any work which may be  
sent for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING,  
GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may  
send him their work, that unless well done, he  
will not contract, he has no pay.  
A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, out of  
the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply  
to the Subscriber.  
November 1st, 1839. **BNOCH-E. PHILLIPS.**

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT  
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.**  
**THOMAS FOSTER**  
INFORMS the public that he has removed from his  
former stand, to his new buildings on the main  
square, in the town of Mocksville, where he has  
opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.**  
His House is roomy and commodious; situated  
which are six comfortable tables for gentlemen of  
the bar, all convenient to the Court House. The  
subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent service  
and satisfaction to such as may call on him. His  
fine and Stables are provided in the best man-  
ner, and the country will afford, and his services will be  
prompt and faithful.  
Feb. 14, 1839.

**BRICK MASONRY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davie  
County, takes this method to inform the Pub-  
lic, that he will enter into contract with any Person, or  
firm, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of  
buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as  
durable, and in as good style as any workman in this  
country.  
He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.  
He trusts that his long experience in  
**MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,**  
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.  
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his  
line of business, to the Female Academy, and the new  
fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of  
his work.  
N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave  
word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it  
shall be punctually attended to.  
Davidson, April 18, 1839. **ROBERT COX.**

**PAINTING.**  
THE Subscriber having located himself in the town  
of Concord, would now offer his services to the  
Public, as an  
**Ornamental and Sign Painter.**  
He flatters himself that his long experience in the same  
Business, and the specimens of work he has executed  
in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.  
He will also attend to any call made on him in the  
**HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,**  
and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may  
employ him.  
The Public is respectfully requested to call and en-  
courage him, as he is determined to execute all work  
committed to him in the best possible manner.  
(?) Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Car-  
riages, done with neatness and despatch.  
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. **J. W. RAINET.**

**Cotton Picking.**  
THOSE who wish to have their Cotton Picked and  
Packed in the best possible manner, and on the  
shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber,  
who will himself attend personally to the business. His  
GIRL  
is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Place),  
4 miles north-west of Salisbury, and is in an ex-  
cellent order, for receiving, PICKING and PACK-  
ING COTTON.  
Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cot-  
ton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.  
November 29, 1839. **R. N. CRAIG.**

**To Travellers.**  
THE travelling community are respectfully infor-  
med that the Subscriber is now running his line di-  
rect from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to  
Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first  
order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at  
10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M.  
Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.,  
arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.  
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful  
and accommodating.  
Feb. 12, 1839. **JOEL McLEAN.**  
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

**BOLTING CLOTHS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS  
have on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the  
best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloth,  
comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of  
country.—Where all who wish the article can be sup-  
plied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable  
terms.  
—ALSO—  
Wave Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constant-  
ly on hand.  
**HALL & JOHNSON.**  
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.